NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO 10

The Journal.

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PROSPECTUS
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BY HUGH WELCH.

"Our themes are drawn from observation, and are intended for the practical use of mankind."

The Journal will contain the latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; an abstract of the Proceedings of Congress and our State Legislature, when in Session; valuable Public Documents, Speeches, Essays, &c. But it will not be exclusively confined to these. It embraces with its design, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts, Education, Morals and whatever may tend to instruct or amuse the various classes or interests into which the community is divided: in short it will be, thfar as its limited means will admit, "a map of busy life."

Its political character will remain the same as heretofore. It will support the Rights of the STATES; but it will give a n less strenuous and unyielding support to the Rights of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

To promote *Internal Improvement*, will be one of the darling objects of the Jornel. *All* classes of the people are greatly interested in the measure: for wealth, honor and respectability are as sure to follow Internal Improvement, as effects follow causes.

Home Manufactures are no less important to the people of this and every other State, than Internal Improvement; and, under a full conviction of the propriety and justness of its principles, the Journal will advocate such duties as shall be deemed, under circumstances, equal, just and constitutional.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, FEB. 20

I take the occasion (said Mr. Webster,) to make a remark or two in reply to the gentleman from New York, on the right of the Chair, not now in his place, (Mr. Tallmadge, who, sir, did not understand or did not hear distinctly, the few observations which I made in relation to the constitutional power of Congress to establish a Bank. I did not go into an argument, nor did I undertake to prove, that Congress has the power, but merely adverted to the history of the country for the last forty years, from the year '91 to this day, for the purpose of showing that all Congresses had admitted the power, as well as all the Judicial tribunals.

The highest Judicial Court has admitted the power after the most solemn discussion. Every Executive has sanctioned the power, and none more distinctly than the present President himself, who, in objecting to a Bank which Congress may have to re-charter, objected to it for particular reasons. He has told us that if he had been applied to, he could have devised a Bank that would have conformed to the Constitution. And, he has told us, also, on another occasion, that a Bank of the United States would be useful and convenient to the people. And, now after all this, we are to be told that Congress does not possess the power to create a Bank! As I have said, it is not my purpose to go into a wide field of discussion; but I shall endeavor to present my view of this subject, which is brought before me in the opinions of the Secretary of the Treasury, and all those who sustain him—and it is this. I see no difference between the constitutional power of Congress to create a Bank agent of its own, and to use it, and the constitutional power of Congress to adopt an institution as its agent; in other words, to make an agent out of the existing institution. The gentleman's perception may be sharp enough to see a distinction between these two cases, but it is too minute for my grasp.

If there were now a law pending before the Senate to affirm and sanction all that the Secretary has done; to adopt these State institutions as the fiscal agents of the Government, where would the gentleman find authority in the Constitution to pass such a law? There are no express words giving it. He will find it in one place, and one only, and that is the clause which gives Congress the power to pass any law necessary to carry the granted powers into effect. No where else. He must prove, if he were to support such a law before Congress, that a bank agency is such a thing as is necessary and proper for carrying on the Government, or they could not pass a law. Not being among the enumerated powers—not being specially granted—it must be found under the general clause. I repeat, that if such a law were to be formed, the very first thing would be to assume that a bank agency is both necessary and proper to carry on the Government. Well, on the other hand there is no express grant of power to create a Bank, and there is no denial of power. This power has been exercised for the last forty years, and has been always supposed to spring from the same source; it is a power necessary to carry into effect other powers of the Government. And gentlemen are bound to show strong ground to sustain their distinction, that, though Congress has the power to adopt an existing institution as its banking agent—for such banking agent is both necessary and proper—yet it cannot create an agent, though that agent may be admitted to be both necessary and proper to carry on the Government.

In both cases the operation of the power of Congress is precisely the same. We create a bank, and by that very act create a fiscal agent. The sum and substance is, that we create a fiscal agent in the corporation. Here are corporations already existing, and we are called upon to create them into a fiscal agency. The operation of the power is not only alike, but it is precisely identical. It is the same power, in the one case, to create a fiscal agency, as, in the other, by creating a Bank of our own, or by making use of the one already existing.

Sir, the honorable member ber from New York understood me in another sense. He says that I argue, or express an opinion, that a Bank of the United States was one of the strongest bonds of the Union of the States. That was not my remark. What I did say was this—that the power of establishing a uniform currency was one of the most essential powers of the Government bestowed on it by the Constitution; and that the proper exercise and maintenance of that power, as it was one of the most useful powers under the whole instrument, so it was, in my judgment, one of the most important for the Union of the States. And, that is my opinion: I speak it frankly. It is an opinion not formed to-day, and now expressed for the first time; I have entertained it long—I feel its proof, deeply and sensibly. And, I do believe that when Congress shall have parted with its effectual control over the money of the country, it will have burst one of the strongest social bonds under which we live.

It appears to me that the gentleman from New York has not sufficiently directed his attention to the granted powers in the Constitution, or attached that importance to them they deserve.

How does the Constitution stand in this matter? The Constitution says, that Congress shall have the power "to coin money, *regulate the value thereof*, and of foreign coin." And it also declares that "no State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, or make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." Congress, then, and Congress only, can coin money, and *regulate the value thereof*. Now, sir, I take it to be a truth, which has grown into an admitted maxim with all the best writers, and the best informed public men, that those whose duty it is to protect the community against the evils of a debased coin, are bound also to protect it against the still greater evil of excessive issues of paper.

* * * * * *

There was one remark made by the honorable member from New York who spoke first, (Mr. Wright,) but I am sure he did not intend to carry with it any thing of an improper character, doubtless meaning it as admonitory; and yet, the gentleman has expressed himself in terms which, perhaps, he will think should have been worded with something more of care. The public Treasury of the United States is entrusted to our care; the Government of the United States is entrusted to those appointed to administer it. Our days are numbered, and ought to be finished, if we receive Government from any other quarter. I care not in what form the expressions of public sentiment shall arrive at the Capitol, I open my mind, and conviction, and attention to them all. I respect what is said by legislators; I respect what is said by individuals in their correspondence. I desire to keep open, far and wide, all the avenues that may bring public opinion within our reach. I think it salutary and necessary to hear public opinion; I care not how distinct—how loud it is heard within the walls of the Capitol; but it must come as public opinion; it must come as from citizens of the country, living under its laws, and who address themselves to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. It must not come in any other tone. The remark of the honorable member is this:

"Be assured, sir, whatever nice distinctions may be drawn here as to the 'show of influence, which expressions 'of the popular will upon such a subject 'are entitled to from us, it is possible 'for that will to assume a constitutional 'shape which the Senate cannot misunderstand, and, understanding, will not wisely resist."

[Mr. Wright said, it should have been "*share of influence*."]

Mr. Webster resumed; That does not alter the sense. What I mean to say is—I hope he meant the popular will, for we do not recognise or receive impressions through other organs, "such as the Senate cannot misunder-'stand, and, understanding, will not 'unwisely resist." I am sure he did not mean it, and therefore I pass from the subject.

Mr President, I wish to say a word on another Topic. This is an eventful moment, on the great questions which occupy us, we all look for some decisive movement of public opinion. As I wish that movement to be free, intelligent, and unbiassed—the true manifestation of the public will—I desire to prepare the country for another assault, which I perceive is about to be made, on popular prejudice—another attempt to obscure all distinct vews of the public good—to overwheln all patriotism and all enlightned self interest, by loud cries against false danger, and by exciting the passions of one class against another. I am not mistaken in the omen—I see the magazine whence the weapons of this warfare are to be drawn. I already hear the din of the hammering of arms, preparatory to the combat. They may be such arms, perhaps, as reason and justice, and honest patriotism cannot resist. Every effort at resistance, it is possible, may be feeble and powerless; but for one I shall make an effort to begin now, and to be carried on and continued with untiring zeal until the end of the contest comes.

Sir I see in those vehicles which carry to the People sentiments from high places, plain declarations that the present controversy is but a strife between one part of the community and another. I hear it boasted as the unfailing security, the solid ground never to be shaken, on which recent measures rest, *that the poor naturally hate the rich*. I know, that under the shade of the roofs of the Capitol, within the last twenty four hours—among men sent here to devise means for the public safety and the public good—it has been vaunted forth as a matter of boast and triumph, that one cause existed, powerful enough to support every thing, and to defend every thing, and that was—*the natural hatred of the poor to the rich.*

Sir, I pronounce the author of such sentiments to be guilty of attempting a detestable fraud on the community. A double fraud; a fraud to cheat men out of their property, and out of the earnings of their labor, by first cheating them out of their understandings.

"*The natural hatred of the poor to the rich!*" Sir, it shall not be to the last moment of my existence—it shall be only when I am drawn to the verge of oblivion—when I shall cease to have respect or affection for any thing on earth, that I will believe the people of the United States capable of being effectually deluded, cajoled, and *driven about in herds*, by such abominable frauds as this. If they so far cease to be men—thinking men, intelligent men—as to yield to such pretences, and such clamour, they will be slaves already; slaves to their own passions, slaves to the fraud and knavery of pretended friends. They will deserve to be blotted out of all the records of freedom: they ought not to dishonor the cause of self government by attempting to exercise it: they ought to keep their unworthy hands entirely off from the cause of Republican liberty, if they are capable of being the victims of artifices so shallow—of tricks so stale so thread bare, so often practised, so much worn out, on serfs and slaves; and the victims, too, of wicked and nefarious designs, so thinly cloaked—designs deep in purpose and in wickednes but shallow in their pretences.

The natural hatred of the poor against the rich!" "The danger of a moneyed aristocracy!" "A power great and dangerous as that resisted by the Revolution!" "A call to a new Declaration of Independence!"

Sir I admonish the People against the objects of outcries like these. I admonish every industrious laborer in the country to be on his guard against such delusion. I tell him, the attempt is to play off his passions against his interest, and to prevail on him, in the name of liberty, to destroy all the fruits of liberty; and in the name of his own independence, to destroy that very independence, and make him a beggar and a slave. Has he a dollar! he is advised to do that which will destroy half its value. Has he hands to labor! let him rather fold them and stand still, than be pushed on, by fraud and artifice, to do what will render his labor useless and hopeless.

Sir, the very man, who of all others, who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil. A decayed currency, sudden change of prices, paper money fading between morning and noon, and fading still lower between noon and night; when all these things exist, it is the very harvest time of speculators, and of the whole race of those who are at once idle and crafty; and of that other race—the Catalines of all times—marked, so... known forever by one stroke of the historian... other men's money and prodigal of their own. Capitalists, too may outlive such times. They may either prey on the earnings of labor *cent per cent.* or they may hoard. But the laboring man what can he hoard! Preying on nobody, he becomes the prey of all. His property is in his hands. His reliance, his fund, his productive freehold, his all is his labor.

Whether he work, on his own small capitol, or on anothers, his living is still earned by his industry; and when the money of the country becomes depreciated and debased, whether it be adulterated coin, or paper money without credit, that industry is robbed of its reward. He then labors for a country whose laws cheat him out of his bread. I would say to every owner of every quarter section of land in the West, I would say to every man in the East, who follows his own plough, and to every mechanic, artizan, and laborer, in every city, in the country, I would say to every man, every where, who wishes by honest means, to gain an honest living beware of wolves in sheep's clothing;whoever attempts, under whatever popular cry, to shake the stability of a currency, brings on distress in money matters, and drives the country into paper money, stabs your interest and your happiness to the heart."

The herd of hungry wolves, who live on other men's earnings, will rejoice in such a state of things. A system which absorbs into their pockets the fruits of other men's industry, is the very system for them. A Government that produces or countenances uncertainty, fluctuations, violent risings and fallings, and finally, paper money, is a government exactly after their own heart. Hence, these men are always for change. They will never let well enough alone. A condition of public affairs, in which property is secure industry is certain of its reward, and every man secure in his own hard earned gains, is no paradise for them. Give them just the reverse of this state of things—bring on changes, and change after change—let it not be known to day what will be the value of property tomorrow—let no man be able to say, whether the money in his pockets at night will be money, or worthless rags, in the morning; and depress labor, till double work shall earn but half a living—give them this state of things and you give them the consumation of their earthly bliss.

Sir, the great interest of this great country, the producing cause of all its prosperity is labor! labor! labor! we are a laboring community. A vast majority of us all live by industry, and actual occupation in some of their forms.

The Constitution was made to protect this industry—to give it both encouragement and security; but above all, security. To that very end—with that precise object in view, power was given to congress over the currency, and over the money system of the country. In forty year's experience, we have found nothing at all adequate to the beneficial execution of this trust, but a well conducted National Bank. That has been tried returned to and tried again, and always found successful. If it be not the proper thing for us, let it be soberly against; let something better be proposed: let the country examine the matter coolly, and decide for itself. But whoever shall attempt to carry a question of this kind by clamor, and violence, and prejudice; whoever would rouse the People by appeals, false and fraudulent appeals, to their love of independence, to resist the establishment of a useful institution, because it is a bank and deals in money, and who artfully urges these appeals when he thinks there is more of honest feeling than of enlightened judgment, means nothing but deception. And whoever has the wickedness to conceive, and the hardihood to avow, a purpose to break down what has been found, in forty years experience, essential to the protection of all interests, by arraying one class against another, 'and by acting on such a principle' *as that the poor always hate the rich*, shows himself the reckless enemy of all. An enemy to his whole country, to all classes, and to every man in it, he deserves to be marked especially *as the poor man's curse.*

PROSPECTUS OF THE EPISCOPA SCHOOL OF NORTH CAROLINAL.

School having... trust, as to feel authorised in naming a particular day for opening the School, beg leave to submit the following Prospectus to the friends of the proposed Institution. And as the School will differ in some respects from abe literary institutions in our State, it is deemed advisable in the present address to be more explicit on its character and objects than might otherwise be necessary.

General objects of the School—The Episcopal School, as intended by the Convention, will be a truly Christian Seminary; its object being, by a thorough education, to prepare young men for every duty in the present life, and for a happy immortality in the life to come.

What, then, is essential to the attainment of this end?

That every School aiming to fit youth for the duties of life should provide for a thorough training in classical and other secular learning, will be admitted by all; and such provision will certainly be made by the Episcopal School. But to prepare them, both for the present life and for that which is to come, instruction must manifestly be *religious* as well as secular. Hence, we propose to secure for our pupils the means of becoming good men and pious Christians. Throughout the whole course, secular and religious instruction will, so far as practicable, be blended. From the smallest boy to the most advanced student, instruction in Religion will form as regular a part of his education, as instruction in Mathematics, or in the Classics. In this manner, it will be the aim of the School to make the religious knowledge of the pupils keep pace with their other knowledge; so that by the time their secular education is completed, they may be well grounded in the principles of the Gospel, and in the Doctrines, Discipline and Worship of the Church.

But *instruction*, though both secular and religious, is only *a part* of education. The Episcopal School, however, will aim, so far as the course extends, to accomplish all the objects of Christian education, in the most enlarged acceptation of that term.

The morals of boys when first removed from the restraints of the parental roof, are perhaps a source of deeper anxiety to their parents than even their instruction. Many a parent has found, upon the return of his son from School,

(Concluded on fouoth page.)

"Office-seekers swarm in Washington, and are as odious, almost as professed fortune hunters.—The pressure of this kind is very great, both on the President and his minister; and every new appointment bestowed, only seems to increase the thirst of application."

The foregoing paragraph from one of the numerous tribe of Letter writers, at Washington, alludes, to the existence of a great political evil, which has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. Many Philanthropists fear that we shall become a nation of *Drunkards*—there is equal cause for apprehension, that we shall become a nation of *Office-hunters*. If this evil were confined to the seat of the National government, it would be less injurious in its character, but there is scarcely a village in the whole country where there are not individuals looking with anxious eyes for a share of the "loaves and fishes." Indeed so universally prevalent has this thirst for Office now become, that it may be said

———to extend through all extent,
Spread undivided and operate unspent.

These things are not as they should be. In our country, every man who is *very eager* for office, should be *dis*-appointed, He is not the man we require to serve us.

It is this thirst for office which causes many men to neglect their business in a *vicious pursuit* of politics, and bring *inconvenience* upon their families, if not want.

It was the unprincipled lust of office that occasioned the famous Catalinian conspiracy at Rome. And if this itch for office should increase in the same proportion as it has already increased, a conspiracy not less terrible may be engendered in our own country.

Register.

Novel Machinery.—A few days since we were permitted to examine the operation of a machine, propelled by steam, for the manufacture of *hooks and eyes*. It is a little affair, that might nearly be packed away in a gentleman's hat; yet its regularity of motion and the simplicity of its contrivance, in making those crooked things with the rapidity of the ticking of a watch and all fit for a lady's dress, called forth our highest admiration. There are several ponderous cast iron machines for sale in a loft in Broad-st the invention of a yankee for making common brass pins. A child, by turning a crank, for ought we can discover. [illegible] pointed for use.

Scientific Tracts.

Miracles.—These are strange times, and the Somnambulist of Springfield, Mass., with the Mysterious Lady of New York, are not the least curious, among the wonders of the day. The following paragraph is from a New York paper:—

The Mysterious Lady.—A few evenings since I was induced to drop in at the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of having an interview with this extraordinary foreigner; and although predisposed against the title mysterious, must confess I never was so completely astonished and gratified. The lady, sitting with her back towards the company, at about thirty feet distance, with a handkerchief tied over her eyes, told correctly the color and quality of my dress, ornamental appendages, even to the cypher on my seal. She speaks without the least hesitation. During the exhibition, I was asked to name any particular fish, joint of meat, game or wine I was most fond of. Having done so, in a whisper scarcely audible to myself, I walked up to her, enquired of her my choice, when, much to my surprise, she repeated my own words. As there was not the slightest possibility of any communication being made to her, she must possess a power far beyond my comprehension. Among, other things one of the company privately selected a card from a full pack, asked her its name, which she immediately declared. I am not a believer in the supernatural; but am willing to give credit where credit is due. The whole exhibition is very ingeniously managed, and in a manner perfectly respectable. If she is a witch, she has the advantage of being young and beautiful. By what means she has acquired her surprising powers, is indeed a mystery. At all events she appears to be reaping a rich harvest, being crowded with company who cannot but speak highly of the exhibition.

European politics are, at this moment, in a condition if not of positive general excitement, at leas perplexed, and ominous of future trouble. Yet, at this juncture, when, if over, the energies of the strongest spirits and most disciplined and matured intellects are required for guiding the affairs of State, it so happens, and is worthy of comment as one of the curious results of the European systems of government, that the greatest absolute power is vested immediately or likely to fall soon, in the hands of more children. The Queen of Spain is a baby girl; the Queen of Portugal is just in her teens, having been born in April 1819. The heiress to the British throne, Alexandriana Victoria, is nearly of the same age, having been born in the month of May 1819, and the next in succession, the son of the Duke of Cumberland, is three days younger. The son and heir of the Russian Autocrat is but fifteen. The eldest son of Louis Philippe is but twenty three; and the young Henry IV., his cousin, for whom, doubtless a struggle for the succession would be made, were the present king to die—will not be fourteen till next September. Wise heads these, and strong hands to manage refractory millions.

An honest tar hired a horse to carry him a few miles, but before he had go many yards, he found he possessed the usual excellencies of the fourfooted hirelings of the roads, such as blindness, lameness, stumbling, &c. The sailor, however, (having been unshipped twice with very little ceremony in the length of half a mile, by the creature falling on its knees,) hit upon a very whimsical mode of curing the impediment. which was by tying a large stone to the tail, and in that state rode it several miles, swearing, "shiver his timbers, but it was the only thing to prevent the ship's going too much a-head.

Fashions.—It may not be generally known, that some of the prevailing fashions of the day can plead examples of venerable antiquity in their favor. It was ordained by the General Court of Massachusetts in 1640, that "hereafter no person whatexer shall make any garmens for a Women, with Sleeves more than half an Ell wide in the biggest part thereof, and proportionable for bigger or smaller persons; and for present Reformation of immoderate gret Sleeves, this Court doth hereby intimate to all whom it may concern, of what quality or estate soever they may be) that all such Persons, as after all Admonitions and Forbearances, shall obstinately persist in their Excesses in this kind, shall be lookt upon as Contemners of Authority, and must expect to be proceeded against by the strict [illegible]quences may course of justice [illegible]

Boston Patriot.

Destruction of the Warren Factory.—The extensive cotton mill belonging to the Warren Manufacturing company, about 15 miles from Baltimore, Md. was destroyed by fire on the night of the 23d ult. with all its valuable machinery. By far the most distressing circumstance connected with the event, is that between 7 and 800 persons derived, directly or indirectly, their support from this establishment, and are thus suddenly deprived of their employment at this very inclement season. The property, it is said, cannot be replaced for less than $100,000 The building and machinery were insured for $63,006, in several offices in the Eastern States.

The Globe a Shell!—A Leipzig professor has published a work, in which he proves that the earth is hollow, the entrance to it in Poland, and that within there are fire, water, air, amphibious animals, fish, insects, birds, quadrupeds and men; and he even den scribes the details of the subterranea life they lead!

Shocking—We understand that the Degree conferred on Gen. Jackson by the Faculty of Harvard, is likely to prove *nullius usus*, good for nothing; on account of some informality in the proceedings. The matter has been referred to a grave committee of the Faculty, who had not reported at the last advices. We hope this shocking and afflictive circumstance has been reported to the President with all due caution, and a tender reference to his infirm state of body, which could hardly stand so great a calamity if too suddenly disclosed. If the ruthless hands of the Cambridge directors shall tear sway the consecrated laurel from the brow of Gen Jackson, we hope he will take upon himself "the responsibility of conferring on each of them the degree of A. S. S

Ib

Extract of a letter, dated February 2d, received from Easton, Pa.—"This morning, a man who has resided here for some months, his wife and her brother, were arrested and committed to prison. One of the men is indentified as the person *who lately committed the forgery on the Bank of Virginia.* Between three and four thousand dollars of good money, chiefly bills of the United States Bank and of the Bank of Virginia, were found in their possession. From three to four hundred dollars of counterfeit bills, copper and steel plates, several steel dies, engravers' tools, bank note paper, &c. are among their effects. Suspicion, I understand, also rests on them for being concerned in the forgery upon the Western Bank last fall. Their examination, to morrow, will probably lead to the discovery of other villanies."

From the Mississippi Journal.

WHAT I LIKE TO SEE.

I like to see boarders at a tavern, when the dinner bell rings, rush to the table like hungry dogs after a bone; it is fashionable.

I like to see working men get drunk of a Saturday night, and keep so till Monday morning; they feel so much like business.

I like to see young men prefer the society of wantons to that of respectable young ladies; it shows their regard for the fair sex.

I like to see a father swearing and cursing before his childrsn; it is setting a good example,

I like to see a mother talking scandal before her daughters; it is such an accomplishment.

I like to see butchers sell the meat to the rich and the bones to the poor, it is charitable.

I like to see the Mail arrive two days after it is due; it shows that we have good public officers.

I like to see a dray with half starved horses it shows economy,

I like to see merchants suffer themselves to be beat down in the pricees of their goods: it shows that they fixed them honestly at first.

I like to see a man eternally talking; it shows depth of understanding.

I like to see legislators at the gaming table all night; it fits them for public service next day.

I like to see judges playing at faro; it shows respect for the laws.

Good Advice—A Blacksmith who had the gift of stammering to perfection was called into Court as a witness between two journeymen of his in a law suit—the amount in question being about 72 cents. The Judge. after bearing his testimony, asked him why he had not advised them to settle the cost being [illegible] the dispuied sum. The witness replied—"I t-t-t-t-old the foo-o-ols to settle. I s-s-s-aid the constables would t-t-t-ake their co-o-oats—the [illegible] yers their sh-shirts, and by j-j-j-g, if they got into your Hon-Honors' Court, you'd sk sk sk-skin 'em."

Failure of S. & M. Allen. this event, the annuo[illegible] of which was deemed premature a few weeks since, has actually taken pace, as will be seen by the following exract of a letter to the Editors of the National Inteligencer:

'The failure of S. & M. Allen, which ocured yesterday, has produc'd a greater excitement in this City, than any event which has occured within my remembrance— From 3 o clock, P. M. until the lamps were lighted, Wall Street was crowded with groups of citizens. The House of S. & M. Allen it is understood had 24 branches in different parts of the United States. Their failure will occasion, *in this City*, more injury than the failure of any Bank in the city. except the Branch of the United States Bank."

Savannah Republican.

The newspapers tell a story of an old woman who gazed at the meteoric shower believing that the day of Judgment was at hand, she urged her husband to lose no time in collecting his debts. The Belfast Journal relates a conversation in a store upon the same subject. One young man put a question. "Suppose the world was to be destroyed on or before the last day of June, what should we busy ourselves about till that time?" This was a tough question which no one seemed ready to answer. Turning to an idle lounging lumper, he asked, "What would *you* do, Bill?" "I'll tell you," says Bill, "I'd get trusted wherever I could and agree to pay in July."

Genuine History—The following Circular announcement of the forthcoming Biography of Col. CROCKETT has been issued by an enterprising firm of Booksellers in Philadelphia, who in despite of hard times, have ventured upon this very likely to be popular undertaking:

"SIR: We shall shortly publish a Narrative of the Life of Col. DAVID CROCKETT, of Tennessee. Written by himself, In one vol. 12mo.

"An imposition having been practised upon the public in the publication of a volume entitled '*Sketches and Eccentricities of Col. David Crockett,*' Col. Crockett deems it due to himself to furnish a faithful narrative of his life.

"We '*asume the responsibility,*' and positively declare that the present publication is the only authentic Life of Col. David Crockett, of West Tennessee.

"Your immediate orders are solicited.
"Very respectfully,
"E. L. CAREY & A. HART."
Philadelphia, Feb. 5, 1834.

Banks in Georgia.—The report made by Mr. King to the House of Representatives shows the present condition of the Central Bank. The same joint committee on banks, have reported to the Legislature favorably on the condition of the following banks, namely, Bank of the State of Georgia, Bank of Columbus, Marine and Fire Insurance Bank of Savannah, Bank of Augusta, Bank of Hawkinsville, Commercial Bank of Macon, Planters Bank of Savannah, Farmers Bank of Chattahoochee, Insurance and Banking Company of Augusta, and Merchants and Planters Bank of Augusta The committee concluded their remarks by stating, "that upon the examination of the semi-annual reports and returns of said banks, they deem them to be in a solvent condition, and deserving the confidence of the people.

Geo. Con.

Sugar Crop of Louisiana.—We learn (says the New Orleans *Bulletin*) with real regret, that instead of making 120,000 hhds. of Sugar this season, our planters will fall at least 50,000 hogsheads short of that quantity. This involves the enormous loss of four millions of dollars; all owing to early frost! A sad predicament for such undertakers as hoped to relieve themselves from mortgages by a productive cane crop.

Glad, indeed, should we be, could we doubt the preceding statement; but our information comes directly from a gentleman, who was bred a sugar planter, but is so no longer. His business lately led him to visit the principal sugar districts in the state. and he judged from ocular evidence. The planters have already ceased grinding.

Chas. Cour.

Robert B. Randolph is discharged On Saturday, the Federal Court pronounced its decision—both Judges concurring in the opinion, that the Government of the United States may have recourse to the ordinary remedies for the recovery of whatever balance may be due.

Rich Enq. 25th ult

The new State Bank.—We understand that at Raleigh, on Saturday last the books of the State Bank were opened by a subscripiion, in the name of a distinguished individual, of one hundred shares, amounting to $10,000. We are of opinion, that the Stock will be ready subscribed.

Fay. Obs

The Alexandria Gezette of Friday says:—"A forgeb check was presented and paid at the Bank of Virginia in Fredericksburg, a few days ago. The chek originally was for $96; it was alrered to $9.600. The clesk forged has been pursued to this District, but was not apprehended yesterday."

The Right Rev. Dr. ENGLAND arrived at Gaudaloupe from this place on the 3d of January, in good health; and was to have left there for St. Thomas on the 6th of the same month.

Lutheran Church in the United States.—From a statistical account of this body of Protestant Christians, contained in the last Lutheran Observer, we learn that they have 9 District Synods, 191 Ministers, 25 Licentiates, 637 congregations, and 89,487 communicants, Of these, the Ohio Synod contains, by the report of 1832,27 ministers, 7 licentiates, 140 congregations, and 10,242 communicants.

Enterprize.—We learn that Mr. Joseph Addison is now preparing materials for the building of a ship of 500 tons and upwards, intended for the trade between London ond this city. She will be owned by our enterprising citizens, Messrs. Bennett and Lucas.

Post.

Reward of Genius.—Mr. burden, the inventor of a new and improved Steamboat, has sold the right of navigating the Hudson river to the Hudson River Steamboat Company, for the round sum of $100.000.

IMPORTANT FORM MALAGA.—In a letter received at Boston, it is stated that advices from Malaga mention the failure of the Lemon crop. The Cholera, raging at Seville, prevents shipments; and all the trees have been cut down at Faro, by the Portuguese contending armies. Fruit is, therefore in great demand, and prices advanced.

"What are you jumping after there?" said a schoolmaster to an urchin who stood up to his eyes in a shirt collar.

"I wanted to spit sir" was the reply; "and I was jumping up to try to spit over my dicky!"

TAILORING.

BENJAMIN FRALEY,

Has just received the latest New-York and Philadelphia

FASHIONS,

together with those of London and Paris, which with his extensive knowledge of the business and long experience, will enable him to execute work in a style *superior to any other Tailor in this part of the country;* and having a good number of the best workmen in North Carolina, he will make clothes on short notice.

Tailors wishinng instruction in his fashionable system of cutting, will be taught at any time they apply.

Orders from a distance will be attended to punctually; and *Cutting* of every kind will be be done cheap

He may be found at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughters Tavern.

WINTER AND SPRING

FASHIONS

FOR 1834

THE subscriber has just received the *Tailors Magazine*, a work published quarterly in New-York and Philadelphia, embracing all he fashions from the best reporters of

LONDON AND PARIS.

He is therefore prepared to execute all orders in his line of business with neatness, punctualit, and despatch. He flatters himself that his *cutting* is superior to any in this section of the country, which shows for itself from the number of fashionable customers he has.

He also returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes for a further continuance of the same.

N. B. All orders from a distance will be immediately attended to, by

HORACE H. BEARD.

Salisbury, Feb 10, 1834.—1y

A HIGH BLOODED

MARE,

BRED by the late Dr. Moore of Rowan, the Dam of ÆRONAUT, will be sold (for money enough) by her owner. She is about the purest blooded bred mare in North Carolina, as may be seen by reference to her ancestry in the Turf Register.

Sire, Imported Dion—Dam, by Expectation one of the best Sons of the Imported Diomed—Grand Dam by Buchanan's Medley, out of a mare by Shark.— t in 1825, Moore's advertisements of ÆronaugsSee Dr. 26, &c.)

She is now seventeen year old and in fine condition, never having been much used, she is lively as a colt, and perfectly sound. Her form is excellent, and may be expected to have several colts. (The Tartar mare brought a numerous progeny after she was 20; see T. Register.)The price is $100, nothing less will be looked at, and as she will be sent to YEMEN, at Hillsboro' in a few weeks, the purchaser must settle with his owner over and above that sum, unless the trade is made before she goes.

ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE,
Or of A. J. Davie at Hillsboro' after 4 weeks.
Feb. 8, 1834.

OPENING

OF THE

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL

The Public are respectfully informed that the *EPISCOPAL SCHOOL* of North Carolina will be opened for the reception of pnpils on Tuesday the 1st day of April next.

TEACHERS.

JOSEPH G. COGSWELL, Esq.—*Rector.*
Rev' JOS. H. SAUNDERS, A. M.—*Chaplain.*
JNO. DEBERNIERE HOOPER A. B.—*Teacher.*

TERMS.

The annual charge is $175. to be paid half yearly in advance; each pupil to furnish his own School Books and Stationary, his Mattress and the necessary Bedding.*

Day scholars will be admitted at an annual charge of $50 but none will be admitted as such except the children of parents resident in town.

It may be proper to state, though this Institution is avowedly Episcopal in its character, it is open to *all* parents who may choose to send their children; and on application for admission, no enquiry will be made as to the religious creed either of the parent or of the pupil.

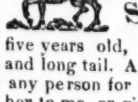
The operation of the School will positively commence on the first of April.

By order of the School Committee,
GEORGE W. FREEMAN, Sec.
Raleigh, January 13, 1834, 26-

N. B. A Prospectus, setting forth the plan and objects of the Episcopal School is in Press, and will be ready for gratuitous distribution, in the course of the present week, at the book store of J. Gales &Son.

*As a matter of convenience to parents, steps will be taken by the Committee to have the requisite Books and Stationary and Mattresses supplied to the stndent on resonable terms.

NOTICE.



STRAYED from the subscriber on the 5th of December, a

SORREL FILLY,

five years old, a small star in her forehead and long tail. A liberal reward will be given to any person for taking her up and delivering her to me, or giving me information so that can get her again, directed to the Post Master at Fallstown, Iredell county, N. C.

E. FALLS.
Dec. 13, 2833. 2w

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1834

Rise in the price of cotton.—It affords us great pleasure to anounce a rise in cotton. Liverpool papers bearig date to the 24th of December show that a *decided improvement has taken place in cotton* Prices advanced 1 cent per pound in New-York. The Liverpoool price is about 18 cents a pound.

Mr. Secretary McLean has sent in his resignation, it is said: but why or wherefore we know not. Neither know we know we who the President will appoint in his place.

We have published a short speech of Mr. Webster's this morning which should be generally read, not merely because a part is a defence of the right of the government to establish a Bank, but especially for the castigation he gives those who attempt to excite the prejudice and hatred of the *poor against the rich* for the purpose of sustaining and elevating a corrupt party at the expense of a more important interest the hormony of the poorandthe rich.

The Tarborough Free Press of the 7th states that Mr. Elezy Hawkins of that conmty, while camping out on the road, was so severely burnt by his clothes taking fire that his life is despaired of. This should be a caution to all wagoners, —he was drunk—*keep sober*

The deposite debate is still going on in both houses. We think the people of the United States are getting tired of so much speaking and are now expecting something to be done. The suspence is exceedingly disagreeable. The result of the vote is still doubtful. We fear the deposites will not be restored—Gen. Jackson will usurp power before he will suffer them to be restored.

Mr. Bouldin, a member of Congress, from John Randolph's district, while speaking in the House lately, of the death of his distinguished predecesor, *swooned, fell and expired in a few minutes.*

☞Proposals have been issued from the press of the Western Carolinian, to publish two new pamphlet periodicals—The *North Carolina Republican*, (no editor named,) for the propagation of Nullification, and The Family Assistant, by the Rev. P. J. SPARROW, for the more commendable purpose of diffusing useful k nowedge.

"*Why are books of subscription not opend here?*" This question has been asked so often that we have become tired of it, without being able to give any information. Books bave been opened in Raleigh, and in a very short time stock to the amount of $200,000 was taken,—which we think, is an excellent recommendation.

Pension System—A very animated debate has been carried on in the House of Represeutatives, for several weeks, on a resolution offered by Mr. Chilton, of Kentucky; to extend the pension system to the adventurous Pioneers of the West—who, it has been remarked, are as justly deserving of the public bounty as those who more directly assisted in the attainment of our national independence, this debate, involving the expediency of a pension system, in a Republican Government, under any circumstances, is of considerable importance, and, at any other time, it would doubtless, excite great interest in the community. But it has been completely overshaddowed by the discusison on the various questions connected with the removal of the deposites. On the 4th instant Col. Crocket made an effort to put a stop to this debate. M.. Pope of Ken. having concluded a speech in favor of the extension of the system Mr. Bouldin and Col: Crocket rose, and each claimed the floor. The Chair decided against Mr. Bouldin, as he had before addressed the House. Col. Crocket then said that "he had not risen to make a speech—he had had too many of them—but to call for the previous question." The Chair then said that unless he rose to speak, Mr. Bouldin must have the floor. "Well" said the colonel then I'll make a short speech. He accordingly addressed the house for a short time after which J. Q. Adams rose and made a speecp followed by Mr. Chambers of Penn.; and the floodgates being thus re opened, will doubtless coutinue to be poured forth; until the history of the first settlement of the West shall have become as a "thrice told tale in the ears of a drowsy man."

Virginian.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

[By the latest Arrival.]

The London Spectator thus speaks of the condition of the internal affairs of both of these countries:

The report of the dismissal of M. Cruz, the war Minister at Madrid, is confirmed: but Zea, Burmudez still retains the post. M Zarco del Valle, a decided Liberal, and friend of the Marquis de las Amarillas, is appointed to to the War Department, ad interim; and there seems to be no doubt the interest of the Liberals in the Queen's councils has lately been much strengthened. Great efforts have been made to procure the removal of Zea Burmudez, by count Florida Blanca, who has addressed a strong Anti-Ministerial letter to the Queen; but the Minister has hitherto possessed the firm snpport of M. Rayneval, the French Ambassador; and, until that fails him, it is believed his place will be tolerably secure.

Saarsfield has resigned the immediate command of the army to General Valdez, and is appointed Vice Roy of Navarre. It seems that his long and apparently unaccountable inaction at Burgos was owing to want of vigor, or perhaps to teachery, in the late Minister of War, Cruz; by whom he was left unsupplied with the necessary reinforcements, and hampered with contradictory orders. The vigorous representations of the Liberals, and the growing dissatisfaction in the capital, at length compelled the Queen to interfere. Saarsfield sent in his resignation of command; but insisted upon putting a virtnal end to the war by the capture of Vittoria and Bilboa.

PARIS. Dec. 16.—The following is from the Indicatuer of Bordeaux of the 11th instant, received by express:—'The entrance of Spanish troops upon the Portuguese territory is confirmed by news which has reached us from the head quarters of General Morillo. This officer would not have set foot thereon but to pursue Don Carlos, who, after two months' hesitation, had considered that his royal dignity required him to appear upon the soil where the rights of Queen Isabella and his own are in conflict. This disply of monarchical courage was not of duration Only thirty men of his suit were able to save themselves; and on the 29th the Prince was at Elvas, where, without doubt, he will take rest after his fatigues, but where either the troops of Don Pedro or those of Isabella will go and dislodge him."

LONDON Dec. 23.—We last night received the Paris papers of Thursday, together with all those of Friday and of Saturday's date. They are chiefly occupied with speculations and rumours, but they add little to our positive knowledge as to the state of affairs in those parts of Europe which chiefly command attention at the present moment. As to Russia, the tone of the Journals, following in the track of our own, is sufficiently warlike, but is supposed that, whatever may be the issue of the present demonstrations, a better understanding prevails for the moment between the Cabinets of the Tuilleries and St. Petersburg. The accounts from spain relate chiefly to the movements of troops, and rumours of various kinds.

It would appear that the Queen's cause is not so triumphant as her partisans would have the world to believe. Valencia is stated to have declared against it, but the same paper (the *Memorial Bordelais* of the 17th) contains a letter from Madrid, announcing the advance of 44 millions by the commercial body to supply the wants of the Government Nothing, however, of a decisive nature is to be inferred from these conflicting accounts.

Paris itself remained tolerably tranquil. Several of the medical students on Thursdav were still in custody.

STILL LATER.—By the Napoleon we have advices from Lisbon to Dec. 12th. As predicted by our correspondent, the affair of Count Taipa is spread out at length in these papers; but the letter, above published, contains perhaps as much as would be interesting to our readers.

It appears (says the Liverpool Chronical,) that the offence of Taipa is the publication of a letter to Pedro, in which he denounced the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commission for the suppression of Religious Houses. The letter wss couched in strong language, and applied the terms 'Pope" and 'Profane Counsellor" to the President of the Court. This led to his being represented as an agent of Miguel, and a warrant was immediately issued for his apprehension. The Peers are more enraged then ever at the terms of the ministerial reply to their address, and when the Ann Paley sailed, they were met for the purpose of preparing a still more urgent remonstrance.

From the New England Review.

MORMONS.

As the papers seem just at this time to be noticing the troubles of the Mormons, it may be interesting to some of our readers, to give a brief history of the rise and progress of this sect.

In the year 1828, one Joseph Smith an illiterate young man, unable to read his own name, of Palmyra, Wayne county, New York, was reported to have found several Golden Plates, together with a pair of spectacles, the relics of high antiquity. The spectacles were designed to aid moral vision under rather peculiar circumstance. They were to be adjusted and the visage thrust into a close hat.—This done Smith could interpret the sacred mysteries of the plates, which lay, by hypothesis in the top of the hat! But whatgives Smith peculiar claims to the title and Divine Messenger, among his followers, is the fact, that no other eyes than his have been able, as yet, to see the plates. For by any attempt to exhibit one of them, he once incurred six months of "spiritual darkness," which circumstances effectually quiets the inquisitive. Hence he enjoys his indisputable claims to supremacy, without fear of rivalry.

Previous to his "spiritual darkness,' he gained the credulity of one Harris a simple but rich farmer. During this period, he was assisted in committing to memory several chapters from the New Testament. He was also informed of the most common words, printed in Italics, as not being found in the Greek original. At length, "after much humiliation, frequent and fervent prayer," his lost powers of vision were restored. Now, in order to establish more firmly his claims to divinity, he would put on his glasses, draw over his hat, and refer his hearers to some chapter—then commence rehearsal, observing to omit all words which have been inserted by translators. If, lowever by failure of memory or othervise, he chanced to differ from the commonly received text, he always claimed a prerogative—pleading error of translation. By these means he imposed—upon the credulity of many well meaning persons. Of these however, Harris was the favorite, not only as being the first to embrace Mormonism, but also for being unwavering in the faith of Smiths commission from the Almighty to "publish hidden mysteries." Consequently he so far gained the confidence of Smith as to be commissioned by him to act as amanuensis in recording an interpretation of the "golden plates." Whilst this work was progressing, Smith received intimation "miraculously" of the propriety of publishing it. This was well calculated to test Harris' zeal—for all the expense of publication must inevitably fall on him.—The terms of the printers, as at first proposed, well nigh subverted his faith; but at length the parties agreed, and the "Book of Mormon" was published.

The number of proselytes, now increasing, Smith and Harris "dreamed" of a land of promise! Accordingly, all, with their effects, commenced a pilgrimage westward. They soon found the desired tract on Connecticut Reserve. But here they were doomed to encounter new trials; for the occupants refused to part with their possessions. However a purchase of a small part of the promise was effected, on which they took up ther abode, holding all things in common. In this place they claim to have wrought divers miracles—to have had immediate communications from Heaven, &c. &c. In one instance a young man among them gave out the time and place for his receiving a letter from Heaven! At the time named, many repaired to the place, and as "they say" saw the letter fall into his hands.—According to his account, the epistle was written with letters of gold, in a round Italian hand. When copying it, the letters of the original disappeared as fast as he progressed; for which reason it has never been exhibited. Of their number was a negro also, who, unwilling to be out done in these matters, conceived the idea that he could fly! With this conviction he mounted an eminence, and leaping off, rode majestically a perpendicular descent of fifty feet into the top of a lofty tree! At the end of his flight he was better convinced than ever, that flying was not so very difficult—but the light! All things here not exactly meeting their wishes, Smith and Harris came to the sage conclusion that the "bona fide". Land of Promise was still farther west Under this impression the Mormonite, sold their possessions at great sacrifices and again took up their march for the promised land, which they subsequently supposed they had found at "Mount Zion," Jackson County, Missouri. In going there they pursued diffenent routes and generally went but two together.

Immediately after they abandoned the idea of remaining in Ohio, Harris professed to have seen both Jesus Christ and Satan. The former, as he describes them, is the handsomest man he ever saw, but Satan is a four legged, sleek haired being, with the head of a Jackass!

The creed of the Mormonites is not unlike that of the Mahometan—substituting Smith for Mahomet, i. e. God is great and Smith is his Prophet. Their "Book of Revelations" abounds with positive contradictions in single chapters.

Although this sect took rise in New York, and their movements as a body have been westwerd, New England has not escaped its baleful influence. In 1831, (I think,) one Davidson, a professed disciple of Dilks, appeared in the vicinity of Burlington, Vermont—wearing his hair long and pretending to great sanctity.—Upon his authority, Dilks professes not only Almighty power, but is God himself, Jesus Christ is a women and much inferior to Dilks.

The Millenium was to have been consumated in 1833—at which time Dilks was to assemble all his followers at Philadelphia. This done, all others were to be swept from the Globe and their possessions left to the enjoyment of the Mormonites. Notwithstanding the absurdity of Davidson's doctrines, he made many proselytes—of whom some were persons of considerable respectability.

The subjects of this fanaticism are represented as having conducted themselves in a manner particularly disgraceful and ludicrous. Who Dilks is I have never learned; but, the continually occurring contradictions in every thing pertaining to Mormonism, favor the idea that it is but another name applied to Smith. It is indeed a matter of mute astonishment, that any body can be found among civilized men so credulous as to embrace such prima facie absurdities. Yet our much boasted of enlightened New England has furnished at least her ratable quota of dupes in this case.

Cause of the Cholera discovered.—The Providence Literary Journal publishes an article frm the London Lancet, containing the speech of Dr. R Tyler before the London Medical society, upon the cause of the cholera. He ettributes it to the use of bad rice, and we have never seen a theory better supported by facts.

Dr. Tyler was a surgeon in the service of the East India company, and was stationed at Jessore where the tremendous scourge, which has since desolated the world, appeared in 1817. The harvest of that year had been prematurely gathered because that of the previous year had failed, and had been injured also by a long continuance ef wet weather. He proved that great quantities of bad rice had been shipped from India to various parts of the world, which had lain in the store houses until the East India trade was thrown open by Parliament. He produced specimens of the various kinds of rice raised in India, and directed the attention of the Society to a particular species which he proved to be poisonous by high medical authorities. He stated that he had spent sixteen years in investigating the various qualities of rice.

The following are some of the facts which he stated in proof of his theory, and verified by documents and affidavits. The first case at Jessore was witnessed by him: and he ascertained that the patient had eaten a large quantity of new rice the day before his illness. The disease spread rapidly, and the natives ran away in droves. He tried at once to ascertain if the disease was contagious—he lay in the beds with the patients—drew in their breath—rubbed himself with their limbs, and took every means to become infected without success. He was called at this time to visit an indigo factory, where several persons had been taken ill of the disease, from eating new rice. He asked the manager, if new rice was hurtful: his answer was, 'new rice makes every body sick that eats it: that is the cause of the present disease.' Dr. Tyler soon discovered that the inmates of the gaol, containing 700 persons amongst whom the disease was raging, had been eating rice. He ordered it to be discontinued; the result was that the disease entirely disappeareds while it raged with unabated violence around the gaol. Three brothers bought a small quantity of rice from a Bengal boat, cooked and eat it, and soon after were taken with the disease and died.

Circumstantial Evidence.—The injustice of founding verdicts, in capital cases, upon circumstantial evidence, is illustrated in the following incident, related by a late New-York paper. Had not the fact of the man's cutting his throat been proved, it is probable that the Italians would have been condemned and executed for the alleged crime.

Alarm and Attempted Suicide.—On Friday night an alarm was raised in the house 65 Cherry st., by a man who left his chamber, and running out into the back yard, screamed murder while the blood flowed copiously from his throat, which had the appearance of having been recently cut. The landlord and the inmates of the house becoming alarmed, and supposing that the man had suffered some violence, proceeded to the police office early in the morning, and procuring the assistance of two watchmen, they together commenced an investigation of the facts. From this enquiry it was ascertained that the victim of alarm was a Frenchman, who came as a streerage passenger from New Orleans, on board of the ship in which he arrived here; that he had about $2,000 in cash in his possession, and bills to the amount of about five hundred more. That becoming deranged on the passage he had attempted to cut his throat, in which he only partially succeeded, but made an incision, from which the blood flowed freely. This was however closed and no danger apprehended from it. On his arrival here he was again *non compos mentis*: left the ship without his hat and proceeded to the boarding house in question, where he was placed in a room to sleep with three Italian passengers. The cicatrix of the wound, it is supposed, had been opened by himself, in a fit of delirium, and hence the screams and cries that alarmed the house. The man was placed on a cart and conveyed to the hospital, where he now is in a fair way of recovery. As suspicion was excited against the three Italians, his room mates, before the facts were developed, they were taken into custody and confined until an officer was sent to the hospital to ascertain the condition of the man, and also whether he had been robbed. The keeper on examining his person found all his money about him, as above stated in amount, and attempted to take it for safe keeping, which [illegible] dily resisted, and was suffered to retain it. From subsequent information it appeared that he had a son living in Easton, Penn., who is a confectioner, and who was written to, to come and take charge of his father, who will soon be in a situation to accompany him to his house. It is needless to state that the three Italians were discharged.

Polish Heroism.—Three of the confederates of Dziewicki, who has poisoned himself, have been shot at Warsaw, in the public place of execution, without the walls. They all died with a display of courage and firmness, hoping that their deaths might be useful to their unhappy country. Olkowski, in particular, shewed great self command. While on his way to execution he gathered up a handful of soil, and exclaimed—"For this we have fought, and for this we are willing to die!" The tombs of these young heroes have become objects of veneration to the people, who strew flowers and garlands upon them. Many women have compromised themselves. A young lady, named Henel Nowakowska, has received 200 stripes, for having sent provisions to some unfortunate insurgents who were dying of hunger in the woods. The horrible punishment was inflicted in one of the barracks of Lubin, to the sound of military music; and to render it more severe, they afterwards shaved her head, and confined her in a convent and no one can tell when she will be released. The wife of Orlowska has been condemned to receive 500 stripes for having sheltered one of her relations. She entreated that her punishment might be inflicted publicly at Warsaw, in order that it might inflame the courage of the patriots. This, however, being denied her, on the day her sentence was to have been executed she was found dead in her prison, having forced pins into her bosom.—

The Polonaise.

One hundred and fifty casks of bronzed statues, arrived at N. York from Liverpool, faithful likenesses of Bonaparte, Jackson, Wellington, Van Buren, Swartwout, Hamilton, Biddle, and other distinguished personages, which turned out, on inspection, to be lead, some weighing 50 lbs. The bronzed figures were free of duty—lead pay 3 cents per lb. The whole will be seized, confiscated, and melted down. What an amalgamation—let's have no fighting in the crucible.

Star.

(Concluded from first page.)

that some learning has been acquired by him, but at the melancholy price of corrupt principles and dissipated habits. In the proposed School the moral habits and manners of the pupils, will be considered an *important* part of education. And to guard and improve these, by a constant supervision of the pupils—by a familiar and affectionate intercourse with them by keeping them from the common temptations to vice—by forbidding them to go from the School grounds, unless in company with a teacher, or by express permission—by filling up *all their time* with study and exercise—by denying them the use of money for improper purpose—and by checking the earliest indications of any vicious habits—will be a paramount object with the Rector and other Teachers. On these means, under the Divine blessing, they will rely for counteracting evil propensities, and reclaiming offending pupils. But should all these precautions fail, and a youth becomes decidedly immoral, he will not be permitted to remain in the School, and thus exercise a corrupting influence over other Students.

Another important object in education, is the preservation of health, and the invigorating of the youthful constitution. The beautiful and healthy site of the School, will of itself, tend much to this object, as will also the strict attention to the morals of the pupils, already mentioned. The Institution, however, will not rely altogether upon these. Early rising, and retiring regularly to bed—abundant and systematic exercise—the interdiction of all sedentary games—simple, nutritious and regular diet—cleanliness—commodious and well ventilated apartments, and due precautions against exposure in hot or bad weather, will be united with the other means to preserve, where it already exists, this first of earthly blessings; and to impart, where it does not, health, and vigor, and physical activity.

There is still another object necessary to a liberal education. It is to discipline the mind on philosophic principles, so as to make the person as able a man, as his share of natural talent will admit. Every educated man knows perfectly well, that it is not the *amount* of knowledge which a youth gains at school, that constitutes the true value [illegible] *discipline* which he there undergoes, and the ability which he thence acquires, of obtaining such information as his future circumstances may demand. To train the mind in this manner, it must be directed, *in turn*, to such studies as will best assist in the developement and discipline of its principal faculties. It powers of perception, attention, memory, imagination, judgment, reasoning and invention, have each their appropriate instruments, by which they are developed and invigorated. No one of these purposes will be disregarded in the course of education in the Episcopal School; and a reference to this object will regulate the order in which the studies will be taught. The chief reliance, however, for early mental discipline, will be the study of the Greek and Latin Classics, and of pure Mathematics: for it is believed, that there is no one faculty of the mind, which is not directly, or indirectly called into action by these studies, when pursued upon a proper method.

All the foregoing, appear necessary parts of an enlightened Christian education. Instruction therefore, in Classical and other learning; the inculcation of the principles and duties of the Christian religion; a parental supervision of the moral habits and manners of the pupils; the preservation of their health and a systematic discipline of the mind; *these*, are the purposes which the Episcopal School will, under the blessings of God, endeavor to effect for all those who may be entrusted to it's care.

Form of Government and Discipline of the School—To accomplish these several objects; to avoid the evils of a divided responsibility, and to give unity and efficiency to the operations of the School, the following plan of Government and Discipline has been adopted:

To form the religious and moral characters, as well as to cultivate the minds of youth, it is necessary for the Instructers to have control of all their actions; for this reason, the Students and Rector of the Episcopal School, will compose one family, and reside in the same building; the Rector being the Patriarch or head of the family. As he will thus sustain the relation of parent to his pupils, he has been clothed with a general parental authority over the whole Institution. The entire government and discipline of the School, are lodged exclusively in his hands; he will exercise a peronal superintendence and control over each branch of instruction and throughout every department of the Institution; his decision in every matter of the Students, will be final; nor will there be allowed any apperl from him, by a Student, to the School Committee. The other Teachers will be a Council of advice to the Rector, whenever he shall choose to consult them; but any measure recommeded by them, which he may adopt, will be deemed by the School Committee, to be his own act, and he alone held responsible fer it. All the Teachers will be under his control, both in the instruction of their several Classes, and in executing such parts of the Discipline as he may assign them. As the Rector will thus have a controlling influence throughout the whole Institution, he will be held responsible by the Committee, not only for his personal acts, but for the faithful performance of duty, by all subordinate persons, and for the general well being and success of the whole Establishment. As the Students will compose the family of the Rector, they will eat at the same table with him and another Teacher, and have *precisely the same fare*, that they have. Separate apartments will be appropriated for dormitories, study-rooms and recitation rooms. In a room adjoining each dormitory and communicating by a glass door, for the purpose of supervision, an Instructer will have his bed. In each study-room, where the pupils are to assemble after morning prayers, after breakfast, after dinner, and again after supper, to prepare for recitation, a Teacher will be constantly present. When the recitation hour arrives, the several classes will retire to their respective recitation rooms. By these means *all the Studying* of the Scholars will be done under the immediate supervision of an Instructer. A recess between study hours, will be given for recreation and exercise, these will be as regularly prescribed to each Student as his literary exercises, and they will be under the immediate inspection of the Rector. All active, innocent amusements will be allowed and encouraged; but no sedentary games. No laborious employments will be enjoined, nor any Mechanic art taught. In a healthy country, where delightful groves and spacious grounds are provided for boys, and a regular alteration between study and exercise is allowed, it is believed, their youthful feelings and buoyant spirits will, of themselves, prompt them to take full as much exercise as their health may require.

By these arrangements, the Students will, at all times, both day and night, in the study-room and on the play ground, be under the inspection and control of their Teachers.—The Instructers will thus have abundant opportunity of keeping up a constant intercourse with their pupils. This intercourse, we wish it distinctly understood, will be that of Christian parents with their children. It will be the duty of the Rector to regard all the Students as his children, and to govern them as he would his own family—holding up the same motives, and adopting the same measures, to make them diligent in their studies and exemplary in their behaviour, that a Christian parent should with his children. The Teachers will study to strip their government of that reserved, formal and constrained character, which commonly marks the relation between Master and Scholar, and endeavor to make it affectionate, confidential and intimate. By means of this unreserved intercourse, they will be able, it is thought, to secure in the most effectual manner, *all* the objects of the School.

They will be able constantly, to inspect the morals of their pupils; to warm them affectionately, of approaching danger; to watch over their health; to advise and exhort them privately; to mould their characters, and to guide them in the paths of virtue and knowledge. From such an affectionate and every-day communication, between intelligent and pious men on the one hand, susceptible and ingenuous youth on the other, the Committee cannot but look for the happiest results. Indeed, they rely much for the success and efficiency of the Institution, as a means of Christian education, upon this personal and familiar intercourse between Instructers and pupils.

Another Disclosure.—Mr. Duane in reply to a letter from Mr. Tazewell, (the present Governor of Virginia,) returning the thanks of the people of Norfolk to Mr. Duane for his patriotic conduct in relation to the deposites, says: "If I had thought proper to resign, I might have received the mission to Russia, *upon the spontaneous assurance of the Executive himself!!*" Thus has the President attempted to bribe by dazzling offers of elevation, an officer of the Government from the conscientious discharge of the duty assigned him by the laws and Constitution of his country. To what passes shall we come at last?—

Columbia Times

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.

Specie.—The brig Lady Adams arrived here yesterday from the Pacific, brought near *three hundred thousand dollars* in specie.

Poetry.

WINTER.

The snow is on the mountain
 The frost is on the vale,
The ice hangs o'er the fountain,
 The storm rides on the gale,
The earth is bare and naked,
 The air is cold and drear,

The sky with snow clouds flaked,
 And dense foul fogs appear,
The Sun shines not so brightly.
 Through the dark mirky skies,
The night grows longer nightly
 And thus the Winter dies.

Thus falls man his season past,
 The blight hath ta'en his bloom;
Summer gone, the Autumn blast,
 Cosigns him to the tomb:
Then the Winter, cold and drear,
 With pestilential breath,
Blows upon his silent bier
 And whispers—THIS IS DEATH!

BEWARE OF A SWINDLER.

JEREMIAH HANSON, by occupation as ginger-cake-baker, took French leave of this town a few nights since, and left his creditors "the bag to hold." He is rather under the common size, black hair and whiskers, speaks quick in the yankee brogue, and has a sadly villanous look out of his eyes. He possesses the rare accomplishment of beating the *base* (bass) drum, which he is fond of showing off particularly to the negroes, with whom he was "*hail fellow well met*" during the late holidays. He has a wife and two children, and will no doubt try to palm himself on the community as an object of *charity*, as he did here. We think it but right to warn the public against such a miscreant.

SEVERAL CREDITORS.

Salisbury, december 30, 1833.

P. S. From various circumstances it is supposed that this fellow (in company with another) deserted from the United States Army.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 5th of December, a

SORREL FILLY,

five years old, a small star in her forehead and long tail. A liberal reward will be given to any person for taking her up and delivering her to me, or giving me information so that can get her again, directed to the Post Master at Fallstown, Iredell county, N. C.

E. FALLS.

Dec. 13, 2833. 2w

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a number of

YOUNG NEGROES.

without any limit, during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for sale, would do well to apply to the subscriber, or his agents, before they make sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices, in Cash. The subscriber has no connexion, this year with Robert Huie, in the purchase of negroes.

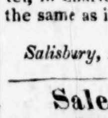
JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscribers will be attended to as punctually as if application were made in prrson. In his absence Mr. Reeves, Postmaster, will contract, for negroes and pay cash, and is authorised at all times to purchase for him; and an Agent will at all times be found at Doct, Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte prepared to make purchases the same as if the subscriber were present.

J. H.

Salisbury, N. C. July 12. 1833. tf.

Sale of Real Estate.



BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, the Clerk and Master will expose to

Public sale,

at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 18th day of February next, the

Elegant and Convenient HOUSE AND LOT,

in town, belonging to the heirs at Law of Doct. S. L. Ferrand deceased, credit until the 1st of January 1835, will be allowed, and approved security for the purchase money required. 7t13

SAMUEL SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

January, 4, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership between Ritchie & Rowzee is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

MOSES RITCHIE.
PASCHAL ROWZEE.

Huntsville, Nov. 26. 1833.

Paschal Rowzee having purchased the entire interest of Moses Ritchie in the above firm, the business will in future be conducted by Paschal Rowzee. The subscriber will ndeavor to merit, and, hopes to njoy the same liberal encouragement that was extended to the late firm.

PASCHAL ROWZEE

BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For sale here.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

IN pursuance to an Act of Incorporation, passed at the late session of the General Assembly of North Carolina entitled 'An act to incorporate the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee Rail Road Company," by which Act the following persons are incorporated for the purposes therein expressed, viz: Hugh Campbell, Sen. Hiram Robinson, John Kelly, William Nott, John H. Hall, Louis D. Henry, Robert Strange, Benjamin Robinson, Lewis Brown, John W. Sandford, Joshua W. Cochran, Thomas N. Cameron, Edward L. Winslow, Joseph Baker, Edward W. Wilkings, John Huske, Duncan Mc Rae, Joseph Arey, James Seawell, Charles P. Mallett, Oliver P. Stark, Thomas L. Hybart, Dillon Jordan, Jr., Wm. B. Wright, Peter Mc Kellar, Lauchlin Bethune, Josiah Evans, Charles McAlister, John B. Kelly, John Morrison, Edmund Deberry, John Martin, Duncan McRae, Jr., Hardy Morgan, Paul Barringer, Abram F. Alexander, Joseph Young, Thomas L Cowan, Robert Macnamara, Maxwell Chambers, Alexander Gray, William Hogan, Benjamin Elliot, Gideon Seawell, Alexander Little, John A. McRae, Samuel F. Patterson, Edmund Jones, James Wellborn, Jones Fuller, James Kyle, John M. Strong, William L. Hawley, Williamson Whitehead, John D. Eccles.

And it being by said Act provided, that the persons aforenamed, upon giving ten days notice in the newspapers printed in Fayetteville, Salisbury, Greensbrough, Raleigh and Wilmington, shall hold a meeting in the Town of Fayetteville, for the purpose of electing seven Directors, and for other purposes necessary for giving full and efficient effect to the before recited act—therefore.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That a meeting will be holden in the Town of Fayettville, by the aforesaid persons, on the 17th day of February next for the purposes and objects required by said Act of Incorporation; at which meeting the attendance of the persons named as aforesaid are respectfulty solicited.

Those who cannot attend, will please authorise some one of their aeqaintance named in the foregoing list, to vote for them by proxy

Fayettville Jan. 20.

The editors of the newspapers, published in Salisbury Greensborough, Raleigh and Wilmington, will please give the above one week's insertion, and forward their accounts o the Magistrate of Police for payment.

"The times are out of joint."
And TRUTH shall set them right.

A PROFESSIONAL MAN proposes to publish, in weekly numbers, of sixteen pages, 8vo. during the Session of Congress, if justified by public patronage, the

INDEPENDENT EXPOSITOR,

a Satirical, Biographical, and Amusing Miscellany, in Prose and Verse, illustrative, to the People at large, of various management at Washington, in public and in private life—in high and in low station—exhibiting the different hues of '*Genuine* Republicanism," "*Disinterested* Patriotism," and Public *Virtue!* The sentiments of Shakspeare shall be kept steadily in view—"Nothing extenuate, nor aught set down in malice; yet to each act animadverted upon, will be given "a local habitation and a name."

Such are our *Schemers*, who have basely made
The *quid* and *quo* their study and their trade.

Whatever sanctity may be attached to the concerns of private individuals, in the humble walks of life, the *conduct of public men* affects the body politic too materially, either for good or evil, to admit of its being veiled against the public gaze, or shielded from the keen contact of the polished lance, ano e nfaithful pencilings of discrimitithng and fearless writers.

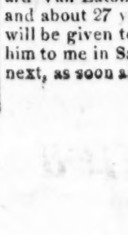
TERMS.—Three dollars for six months; or five dollars will pay for two copies ordered by mail; one dollar to be paid on ordering the Miscellany; the balance at the end of three months, Names will be received at Taylor's Bookstore, When extra copies of a particular No. of the Miscellany are wanted, ther must be previously ordered.

Those Printers who give publicity to the above Circular, shall be entitled to the Periodical during the time of publication. All aid, of whatever kind, must be voluntary, as no favors are solicited, and gross personality, and low language will not be permited to sully pages intended for general readers, and to excoriate the abandoned, without respect to party. Short exposition must be accompanied by a responsible name, and, in some cases, by references to documents; yet will lasting secresy be observed, if required, even though the Publisher be subjected to legal proceedings, (municipal or Congressional;) having, as security for our own course. TRUTH *our guide, and general good our end.*

Nov. 30.

A BOOKPRINTER.

$50 REWARD,



WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery of a negro boy called

KI, or SQUIRE,

lately bought of William Haden, while in the woods, and formerly belonging to Richard Van Eaton. The said boy is stout, black, and about 27 years old. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me in Salisbury by the 20th of January next, as soon as delivered.

JAMES R. HUIE, jr.

THE ATHNIAN
AND
LITERARY GAZETTE,

With a view to meet the wishes, as well as the wants of the public, it is contemplated to issue, on or about the first of January next, a new paper

DEVOTED TO

The Fine Arts, the Drama, News, and General Miscellany, and embracing Original Essays, Poetry, Tales, Sketches of American Scenery, Biography. Rules of Life. Scientific and Literary Intelligence, &c.

Besides a department of light reading, particuar attention will be paid to that under the heap of "Reviews"—in which all new works, whether of domestic or foreign origin, will be critically noticed. The present paper will be superceded by 'The Athenian" on the termination of the present year, and each subscriber shall be furnished with a copy, which will not only contain a much greater *quantity*, but also a far greater *variety* of useful and important matter; and every exertion will be used to sustain fully the character of the Prospectus as well as to keep pace with the improvements, the knowledge, and the rising spirit of the age.

In order to render the publication complete in every department, arrangements have been made for an acquisition of valuable assistance; and as soon as the patronage will warrant, a series of ENGRAVINGS, illustrative of celebrated structure or distinguished individuals, will periodically accompany the work.

The Athenian being uncircumscribed in its utility, will be equally devoted to every section of the Union, and will comprehend every subject which may be worthy of observation or productive of interest.

Aware that the offer of rewards to literary aspirents has elicited some highly credinable specimens of American literature, which it will be the particular aim of the Athenian to encourage,—premiums for a variety of such articles as are suitable for its columns, will be offered early in January. As the amount must depend greatly on the patronage received, and as the publishers are desirous of exercising a degree of libeality that will afford a sufficient inducement for competition of a higher order, they cannot but hope that the public generally will second their endeavors to generate and foster native talent.

With a view to accommodate the public with semi-annual opportunities of subscribing to this work; the publishers will issue it in two volnmes each containing twenty six weekly numbers, and comprising 416 pages; thus, the Athenian will present within the year, *Eight Hundred and Thirty-two* pages of well selected and original reading, upon every subject likely to interest the public. This, it will be readily admitted, gives to this publication a claim which no other weekly quarto in the United States can advance, as they contain but half its intended number of pages, and generally charge double the amount of its subscription. Of the quality of its subjects it would be superfluous to speak, as it is not only pleasanter, but safer to judge by practice than by profession. It may, however, not be unnecessary to say that it will be, in every sense, worthy of preservation; and will make two handsome volumes annually, with each of which an accurate and copious index will be furnished.

Such arrangements have also been effected with tho most popular publishers in London, Edinbinburg and Dublin, as will put the Athenan in possession of the earliest editions of the works of merit, and the principal journals published in these cities. Its readers will thus have the latest literary information of works, progressing through, as well as of those but newly issued from the press; and also the earliest receipt of such news as those journals may communicate. It is the *determination* of the publishers of the Athenian to issue bulletins from its office, that those papers at a distance which shall notice the alteations proposed for this paper, and insert the present advertisment in full, shall possess the *immediate* advantage of such arrivals. In addition to these arrangements, they are either negotiating for, or have actually engaged the aid of some of the first literary chararters of the day, thus making ample provision for the full success of the undertaking as far as depends upon their exertions.

Historical, Dramatic, Biographical, and Poetic contributions will be dilligently and promptly attended to, and are respectfully solicited. Book sellers and publishers of literary works, music and prints, will find "The Athenian" a very convenient medium for their advertisments, which will be conspicuously inserted under the department expressly devoted to this object, and on the most liberal terms—and such of them as may wish a critical notice of their books should send them in as early in the week as possible. All communications must be post paid, and addressed to

BLACKWOOD & CO.
No. I Athenian Buildings, Phila.

TERMS, &c.—The Athenian will be printed on a superior quality of double royal paper folded and stitched in the quarto form and afforded at the unprecedented low price of TWO DOLLARS PER ANUM, payable invariably in advance.

Companies of five persons, will be entitled to subscribe for six monthe, by the payment of five dollars; but individuals will be expected to pay $1 25 for six months, or two dollars for the year

Agents will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. on all subscribers they obtain, by remitting or becoming responsible for them, They will also be entitled to a copy gratuitously.

In proposing this improvement, the publishers present their heart-felt thanks to those who have inserted the prospectus of the Spy, and trust that a similar favor may be bestowed upon them by an editoreal notice of the change, the insertion of the proceding prospectus, and the discontinuation of that of the Spy—They will also please to observe that their many favors are justly appreciated, and the publishers are desirous by the punctual transmission of their bulletin to reciprocate the compliment.

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED
AT THIS OFFICE.